

TERMS.

Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2 00
six months, : : : : : 2 50
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS

Of 10 to THE HERALD will be..... \$1 50 per copy
Of 25..... \$1 25
Of 50..... \$1 00

THE money must always accompany the
names of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$0 75
Each subsequent insertion, : : : : : 0 25
One square four months, : : : : : 1 00
" six months, : : : : : 0 60
" twelve " : : : : : 1 10
Half column, one insertion, : : : : : 0 50
Half " one year, : : : : : 2 00
One column, one insertion, : : : : : 0 90
One column, per annum, : : : : : 3 00

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing no exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all who advertise with us and will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining—This is without respect to persons; we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

THE HERALD has an extensive circulation, and business will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

C A S

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent &c. &c. Could we collect as we do, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

New Advertisements.

The most extraordinary discovery in the World is the Great Arabian Remedy for Man and Beast.

H. G. Farrell's

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

THE beautiful and fertile region situated in the desert of Arabia, abounds with rare plants and odoriferous woods, whence are procured those aromatic gums and balsams of which this Liniment is composed, and by whose stimulating, unctuous and penetrating properties it is, when applied, diffused through the whole nervous system, allaying the most intense pain in a few minutes. Try it, when you will be convinced that no preparation possesses in so high a degree, its perfect analgesic qualities. Its action is prompt and powerful, penetrating the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, relaxes the limbs paralysed for years, and where the flesh has wasted away, leaving nothing but skin and bone, excites a healthy action, causing new flesh to grow out and fill up the shrivelled parts. It restores the synovial fluid or joint water, and this is the reason why it has been so successful in diseases of the joints. In affections of the Spine, Liver, Lungs and Kidneys, this great remedy stands before any other ever produced. Forague cake enlargements of the spleen, it is a specific. For internal infusions, you will find it gives great relief. It has power in the world for Rheumatism—cramp, swelling, numbness, weak joints, Spleen and Chet, pains, wounds, children, burns, sore throat, parts of insects and reptiles, salt rheum, warts, corns, mange, and indeed nearly all diseases which require an external application, and many others, are greatly benefited by it. It is used externally with great success in goitre or swelled neck Struma or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, nervous diseases, etc. For Horses or Cattle, it is as effectual in diseases of man. Will cure any case of Sweeney's existence; also, Spavin, Ringbone, Big-head, Fistula, Farcy, Poll Windgalls, Strains, Bruises, etc.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all. Those who buy it, will be in good faith without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Paris, Illinois, to whom all application for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, that H. G. FARRELL'S— and his signature on the wrapper, all are counterfeits.

Sold by

D. H. COX,

Wholesale and Retail Agent,

Bardstown, Ky.

J. F. Senour, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Wilson & Burbs, Hodgenville, Ky.

July 22, 1852

T. W. RILEY, P. B. MUIR

RILEY & MUIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Louisville, Ky.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in Louisville—the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit Courts of St. Louis, Ballint, Larue, Hardin and Marion Counties.

Office of Jefferson, between 5th and 6th.

Where one or both may always be found to give counsel or transact any business confided to them

Jan 14, 1852—tf

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bardstown, Ky.

SAM'L CARPENTER has resumed the practice of Law in his partnership with SA 'L' CARPENTER, Jr., practices in Union and the surrounding counties and the Court of Appeals.—All business entrusted to their care promptly attend to.

[Jan. 14, 1852]

T. W. RILEY, P. B. MUIR, J. C. BAILEY

RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County Courts. The same formerly occupied by Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent attention to all business confided to them.

Wheat.

WE wish to contract for a few hundred bushels of good merchantable Wheat
may 1st

BLINCOE & MURRY.

THOSE who like Golden Syrup are requested to come and try ours; they will find a No. 1 article.

WILSON & NOURSE.

BLUE LICK WATER for sale by

WILSON & NOURSE.

THE

BARDSTOWN HERALD.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE,
PROPRIETORS.

JAMES D. NOURSE,
EDITOR.

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'Agreed,' says the chief Justice, 'if the grocery keeper will take a coon-skin, I've got no deer-skins now.' The grocer, being present, assented.

THE HERALD. BARDSTOWN:

THURSDAY, - JULY 29, 1852.

ALL Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$0 75
One subsequent insertion, " " 25
One square three months, " " 40
" " twice, " " 60
Half column, one insertion, " " 50
Half " " one year, " " 80
One column, one insertion, " " 80
One column, per annum, " " 250

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Advertisers who believe that the space will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will not in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The *Advertiser* of the Office has no time to spend in advertising. This is without regard to terms; we have no disposition to work, when for a close-fisted customer, for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let friends live.

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The Democratic organs, having become satisfied that the military reputation of General SCOTT is so well established that to assail it with their "paper pellets of the brain," is like firing pop-guns at the rock of Gibraltar, now rely solely upon his alleged want of civil qualifications. They would fain make the people believe that he knows nothing outside of the military department. They held a very different opinion in 1818, when General TAYLOR was running. It was their care to compare Taylor with Scott, greatly to the advantage of the latter. Taylor, they said, was the mere soldier, who had spent his life on the frontier and knew nothing except how to make a herd fight, while Scott was the scientific and accomplished chieftain, of large views and comprehensive intellect. If he or such a commander as many of the Democrats then described him, by way of contrast with "Old Rough and Ready," he must have qualities which would make him an able and successful administrator of civil affairs. But we are not left to mere presumption, however strong. Gen. Scott, after obtaining a thorough classical education, studied law and had obtained license to practice, when the difficulties arose between Great Britain and the United States about the right of search and the impressment of seamen. Scott, with tongue and pen, discussed the questions at issue between the two countries, with such distinguished ability, that, though very young, he attracted the notice of eminent statesmen of Virginia, and even of the Federal Government.—The talents and patriotism which he displayed in these discussions procured for him his first commission in the army,—the beginning of the most astonishingly rapid career of promotion, that we recollect to have ever seen in any account of, in the service of this or any other country. It is our purpose in a series of numbers of our paper to notice such incidents in the career of General Scott; as are not purely of a military character. The first of these which we shall mention, occurred during the war of 1812. It is well known to every body that after the battle of Queenstown, Scott, by his great courage and presence of mind, saved a number of Irishmen, who had been taken prisoners with him, from being put to death by the British as deserters under the claim of England to the perpetual allegiance of her subjects. Not content with saving from an ignominious death the men who had been under his own immediate command, Scott determined to compel England to renounce at least practically her claim to the allegiance of naturalized citizens, born within her dominions, who had entered the service of the United States. With this view he went to Washington, had an interview with the President, and with the approbation of Mr. Madison, drew up a statement which was sent into Congress and, in conformity with the suggestions

of Scott, a law was passed and approved by the Executive which forever afterwards secured natives of the British Isles, in the service of the United States from suffering the penalty of desertion.

After the war was over, Mr. Madison offered Gen. Scott, then only twenty-seven years of age, a place in his cabinet. In proof of this extraordinary fact we quote an authentic work on the Army of the United States, by F. Robinson, an officer of the army, written and published years before Gen. Scott was much thought of for the Presidency.

Page 173 of the first volume of Robinson's work on the "Army of the United States," we find the following:

"After the treaty of peace, Gen. Scott was offered the office of Secretary of War. He declined this high trust, because he thought himself too young for it. He was then requested to take it *ad interim*, until Mr. Crawford, Minister at Paris, who was subsequently appointed, should arrive. This he also declined, adding that Generals Jackson and Brown were both his seniors, and that he would not expose them to the necessity of either resigning or serving under the orders of a junior. At this time the Secretary of War was *de facto* the commander of the army."

The apprehended difficulty with England about the Fisheries is not likely to be so serious a matter as was at first supposed. The case stands thus: By the treaty of 1818 the Americans are allowed to take and cure fish on certain portions of the coast of Newfoundland, but no where else are they to approach within three marine leagues of the coasts, bays and harbors, of the British possessions except to get wood and water and make necessary repairs. The British Government has heretofore been very remiss in enforcing the treaty, notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Colonies, on whose coasts the Americans have been trespassing, but lately an American fishing vessel, the *Coral*, of Machias, Maine, has been seized by a British revenue cutter, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and a fleet has been sent from England to be stationed on the coast of the British Provinces, to prevent any further violations of the convention of 1818. Mr. Webster has deemed it proper, under these circumstances, to warn the American Fishermen of the danger of a collision. There is some room, it seems, for a difference of opinion as to the construction of the treaty. The British contend that the clause, prohibiting the Americans from fishing within three marine leagues of their coasts, bays and harbors, give them the right to shut out the Americans from as large a sheet of water as the Bay of Fundy by drawing lines from one headland to the other across the entrance of the Bay. Mr. Webster does not admit this construction to be correct, but we have very little doubt that the matter will be amicably adjusted. It would be a pity for these two mighty and kindred nations, moving as they now are side by side, in the glorious work of spreading constitutional liberty, and the highest civilization that man has yet attained over the earth, should fall out and fight about a parcel of cod-fish.

See the advertisement by Mr. Ozanne of the sale of his fine personal property on the 9th of August.

Mr. Clay's Will.

We copy the following from the Lexington *Observer*:

The will of Mr. Clay was presented in Court on Monday week, by two of his Executors, and ordered to be admitted to record. As everything relating to the deceased statesman is invested with peculiar interest at the present time, we do not suppose that we violate any rule of propriety in briefly stating—that the will is drawn by his own hand, and bears date July 10th, 1851; that it relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family, and that there is therefore but little to invest it with public interest. The only exception to this general remark, is to be found in the provision of the will which has relation to his slaves. By that clause, it is provided that the children of his slaves born after the first of January, 1850, are to be liberated and sent to Liberia, the males when they shall have arrived at the age of twenty-eight, and the females at the age of twenty-five; that the three years of their earnings prior to their emancipation are to be reserved for their benefit, for the purpose of fitting them out for their new homes; and that prior to their emancipation and removal they are to be taught to read, write and cipher. The slaves in being before the first of January, 1850, are bequeathed to his family.

Asiland is left to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit during her life; at her death it is to be sold, and the proceeds divided among his children.

The following are the only specific devises made by Mr. Clay, outside of his family:

"I give to my friend, Dr. B. W. Dadiley, the gold snuff box presented to me by Dr. Hurt, late of Washington City.

"I give to my friend, Henry T. Dunham, my ring containing a piece of the coffin of Gen. Washington.

"I give to my friend, Dr. W. N. Mercer, my snuff box, inlaid with gold, said to have belonged to Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia."

Mr. Lucretia Clay (his wife) is left executrix, and the Hon. Thos. A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, Esq., executors of his will, with a provision that no security shall be required of either of them.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

Letter from Mr. Hilliard.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) July 5, 1852.

Gentlemen: Since the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency I have been called on repeatedly by my political friends, personally or by letter, to express my views of the obligation of the Whig party of the Southern States in regard to that nomination, and of the policy of giving it our support. To avoid the necessity of replying to such calls from time to time, and in the course of bringing our friends generally to my own view of what is both right and politic, I wish to state briefly, but very frankly, the position which I have taken, and the considerations which have induced me to assume it so promptly and so decidedly.

It was the general wish of the Southern Whigs that either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster should be chosen by the National Convention as the candidate of the Whig party for the Presidency. Mr. Fillmore is immovably fixed in their respect and affection. The ability, the moderation, the justice, the heroic firmness which he has displayed in his Administration recall the better days of the Republic, and the pages which history will devote to the progress of the Government since his accession to power will not be defaced by a single stain.

Useless and pure, his career is the actual living illustration of the sentiments which the great dramatist makes Cardinal Wolsey utter to Cromwell—

"Be just and fear not;

Let all the ends thou ait stand at the County's, God's, and Truth's."

Of Mr. Webster I need not say that, if we could have placed him at the head of the Government, we should have regarded it as a splendid triumph of statesmanship; the civilized world would have hailed his elevation to the Presidency, we may expect the Government to be administered in the spirit of their pledges. A decided national support given to these candidates—a support limited neither to the North nor to the South—will effectually put down to the anti-slavery party, and secure to the country a tranquility which that faction cannot disturb, and across whose smooth and majestic current the wildest fanaticism cannot raise a ripple. But if we abandon Gen. Scott, and cut him off from the confidence and sympathy of the Southern people, we do him a grievous wrong—we throw him upon our enemies for support; and it is perfectly clear that his election to the Presidency will be hailed as a triumph over the South, and it is to be expected that some antagonism will exist between the supporters of his Administration and the interests which we seek to defend.

I have long believed that far greater consequence has been given to the Anti-slavery party of the North than it was entitled to, and that its power has actually been increased by the distrust which has been exhibited—in some cases most unjustly—towards the leading statesmen of the North. Statesmen eminent for their services have been assailed by the presses of the South, for temporary party purposes, as imbued with free-soil sentiments; and in this way a delicate and local question, which ought never to be thrust wantonly upon the arena of national politics, has been made the subject of unceasing discussion. If we had sought to fix upon some plan for endangering the perpetuity of Southern institutions, we could not have succeeded better than we have done in yielding to a heated sectional partisanship contest our very social system as an alment of warfare against the states of the North.

The Whig party must be a *National party*; it must hold opinions which embrace the interests of the North and the South alike; and never have I seen a conjuncture more favorable to the growth and diffusion of patriotic sentiments—sentiments co-extensive with the Republic—than the present. I should deplore as a national calamity, an attempt to cut Gen. Scott off from the support of the South, even putting out of the way my sympathy with the Whig party. I should regard it as a resurrection of sectional jealousies, which had been soothed by the votes of that great Commonwealth at length cast for her illustrious son, and the Convention adopted him for the whole country.

"Ulysses first in public cause she found,

For prudent counsel like the gods renowned."

The mention of his name does not awaken more enthusiasm in New England than it does in the South; his splendid reputation is as dear to us here as it is in Massachusetts; he is too great to be appropriated by any section of the country—his fame is one of the glories of the Republic.

The Convention which assembled in Baltimore was an able, dignified, and patriotic body. After earnest conferences and repeated ballottings, Gen. Winfield Scott was chosen by the unanimous vote of the delegates representing every State in the Union as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. The protracted contest was decided by the vote of Virginia; eight out of the fourteen votes of that great Commonwealth were at length cast for her illustrious son, and the Convention adopted him for the whole country.

I firmly believe that an exhibition of

confidence on the part of the South in the statesmen of the whole country,

irrespective of geographical distinctions,

would result in a perfect restoration of that generous current of national sympathy which up to a recent period flowed throughout the whole Republic. The pages of the double-sheets of all the daily journals have been crowded every day with full reports of one of the most remarkable trials of the year, the trial of the two most disgusting libel suits ever brought in any lawcourt. The parties in this case are the distinguished Dr. Newman, and the well known Dr. Achilli. An action for a libel brought by Achilli against Newman has been the principal topic of the week amongst all classes.

The ex-Catholic Priest Achilli, sometime

ago became a Protestant, Newman, an ex-Protestant clergyman, left the Church of England and became a priest in the Church of Rome. Achilli was born in Italy and served the Pope. Newman was born in England, and was a shining light in the State Church. The position of both men has been very high. Achilli was a monk, a prisoner of the Inquisition, and finally a Protestant exile. Newman was a student at Oxford—Puseyite in the Church of England, and now he is a Papist.

Achilli preaches in a Protestant chapel in London. Newman is father of the Catholic Oatway in King William Street, Strand. Achilli in his lectures exposed with dauntless frankness the Roman Catholic priesthood to maintain the supremacy of the Church of Rome. Newman as ably exposed the private history of Achilli's monastic life—in fact so openly and fearlessly did he denounce him, and accuse him of committing the most revolting and heinous crimes, that Achilli appealed to the court of Queen's Bench. A great number of witnesses, male and female, were brought from Italy to prove these alleged criminal acts. The evidence of these witnesses is so disgusting that I cannot make any further allusion for it. The lovers of scandal have been feasted with the sickening accounts of injured innocence and character. I am only surprised that the world so open and high-toned press of this metropolis should admit such filthy stuff in the court reports. The case may be termed a fierce battle between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and not an ordinary contest between two persons. The most distinguished

and the most approved Patents Medicines and all articles generally kept in Drug Stores, which are wholesaled and retail at reduced prices for cash, or such price as may suit, or to punctual customers upon a short credit.

Having received the Agencies for most of the popular Patent Medicines, he is authorized to sell at Proprietors prices. The Druggists and country Merchants, in this and the adjoining counties, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and examine his stock and prices before sending elsewhere.

Bardstown, July 8th, 1852.

Willis and Van Buren.

The New York Herald, of a late date,

contains a correspondence between N.

P. Willis and John Van Buren, which presents some interesting features.

It will be remembered that during the

Forest divorce suit, Mr. Van Buren,

the counsel for Mr. Forest, indulged in

some severe personal remarks against

Mr. Willis, though it is understood that

previously relations of friendship ex-

isted between them, and Mr. Willis

deemed himself grossly insulted. At

the termination of the suit, Mr. W.

addressed a letter to Mr. Van Buren,

demanding a written apology, and says

that he understands Mr. V. B. is about

proceeding south upon a political tour,

in which direction he is himself order-

ed by his physician for the benefit of

his health, and that if Mr. Van Buren

should find it more convenient to meet

him at Charleston within two or three

weeks, he would there await his reply,

and would suit his motions entirely to

his personal interview. This letter is

unmistakably a challenge, and was

no doubt so understood by Mr. Van

B., who, however, re-enclosed the letter

to Mr. Willis, on the plea that it was

silly and scurilous. Mr. W. received

the reply in New Orleans and responds

thus:

NEW ORLEANS, May 14th, 1852.

Sir—I have just received your note re-enclosing

to me the letter which my respect for your father induced me to address to you, notwithstanding your many forebodings of the position and character of a son.

I now present you for your perusal, as well as a power, complete for the blockade

of the Southern ports.

Having received the Agencies for most of the popular Patent Medicines, he is authorized to sell at Proprietors prices. The Druggists and country Merchants, in this and the adjoining counties, will find it to their interest to give him a call, and examine his stock and prices before sending elsewhere.</

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JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of the Herald, made several very necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to get up our work in a style that cannot be exceeded.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS BILLS, FOSTERS, BILL HEADS, & C. C., will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with black, blue, or red ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

GIVE US A CALL.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

We have received a number of the *Dollar Weekly Times*, a paper published at Cincinnati, and devoted to literature and general intelligence. It is ably conducted and contains a vast amount of entertaining and instructive matter.

Owing to the fine rains last Friday and Saturday, there is a prospect of a good crop of corn in this country.—The crops of small grain we understand have been generally very good, that of oats especially.

Bardstown is certainly a favored spot. While other towns have been repeatedly scourged with cholera, there has not been a single case of that disease here since 1833.

We have received Graham's Magazine for August. It is an admirable number, fully sustaining the vast reputation and popularity of the first of American Magazines. There are a number of valuable and instructive articles besides the usual amount of light reading for summer afternoons.

Next Monday there will be an election for Sheriff of Nelson county, and for a constable and magistrate in the western district of Bardstown.—Sylvester Johnson and John H. Talbott are the candidates for Sheriff, William McQuown, Sr., and Jordan Hall for constable; but if there be any candidates for the honorable but not very profitable post of justice of the peace, we have not heard their names.

There will be a MASS MEETING OF THE WHIGS OF NELSON at Bardstown on Monday the 9th of August. Mr. Handix says he will address the meeting if he has to be carried to it on a litter. Other distinguished gentlemen are expected. The Whigs of other counties are invited to join us in stirring up the fires for Scott and Graham.

GEN. PIERCE ON SLAVERY. Look at these reports, all ye who pretend that General Scott, in his views of slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law is not Southern enough for your tastes, and tell us what you think of your New Hampshire candidate. You are in a bad quandary—are you not?

From the Independent Democrat, published at Concord, New Hampshire.

At the meeting appointed at New Boston Centre on Friday afternoon of January 2, by General Franklin Pierce, to address the citizens of that town in regard to the difficulties between himself and portion of the Democrats of that section, he occupied the hour in defending his military character.—He explained the circumstance of his fainting; and declared that, "with the exception of a single occasion, he had led his command in the blaze of every battle."

After this he commenced speaking upon the fugitive slave law. He said that it differed in no important particular from the law of 1793. A clergyman who was present said, that as the invitation had been given, he would make an inquiry: "Do you regard the features of the fugitive slave law as consistent with common law?"

Gen. Pierce.—"Well, if I must answer no, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this fugitive slave law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity."

Gen. Pierce immediately replied: "If I must answer the question, I say no, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this fugitive slave law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity."

Gen. Pierce inquired, "If it was not opposed to right as well as humanity?" General Pierce replied: "Yes, it is opposed to moral right."

The above is the substance of General Pierce's remarks upon the fugitive slave law. The quotation marks include the very language used by the General, as taken down at the time it was uttered.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat of January 2, 1852.

Gen. PIERCE in NEW BOSTON.

NEW BOSTON, January 3, 1852.

Mr. Editor.—Some weeks ago Gen. Pierc sent word to certain of the friends of Mr. Atwood in New Boston that he was about to address the people of this town, in order that he might set himself up right in the case of Letitia Blaisdell.

The meeting was called to order by Captain B. Fletcher, who, on taking the chair, said that as General Pierc was well, Mr. B. F. Ayer would occupy a

portion of the time, and introduced him to the audience. Mr. Ayer spoke for three quarters of an hour.

General Pierc commenced his remarks by complimenting his "young friend," and announcing that there was no other place where he could have been induced to make a political speech at the present time.

The General then proceeded to speak of his father and mother as riding on horseback over rough roads, and of the great improvements that have been made within a few years. He referred to the Constitution of the country, and in a pious train of thought recognized the higher law, and "that power above all constitutions." His position here was so unequivocal, that the Rev. Mr. Foss, formerly a clergyman of this town, could but assent to it as sufficiently "fanatical" to satisfy the most ultra-abolitionists.

General Pierc now proceeded to speak upon another topic which he is very apt to dwell upon on all occasions, not even excepting his efforts at the bar, viz: his own *valor* in the Mexican war. Most of those who had returned from that war had fared better than he had. There had been many foolish lies in regard to his bravery, and Goodale's paper was full of false insinuations upon this point. With a single exception, he had led his command in the blaze of every battle!

This information was precisely what was needed. No official account having been rendered of these deeds of bravery, we might remain in ignorance of them, if General Pierc had not imparted the needed information. There certainly are two facts in the General's history that have not often occurred to the great captains, of either ancient or modern times:

"He fought and fell,
But lived to tell."

The speaker now took up the subject of slavery. He said it was the greatest trouble of the country, and was so regarded by Washington. As for himself, he "never saw a human being in bondage without feeling his heart revolt at it. Slavery is contrary to the Constitution in some respects—a moral blot upon the character of the nation. But it can't be helped." He referred to the great peril in which the Union had been placed. Some, and among them Rhett, of South Carolina, openly avowed disunion; and John P. Hale had so far joined in the movement as to crack his jokes with Rhett and other secessionists. For himself, he was in great distress when he heard that the Compromise measures had failed.

After a few more exclamations in regard to saving the Union, and announcing the fact that in the war "my own command and the Palmetto regiment stood together on the field of battle," the General again took up the compromise measures, saying that the North got the kernel and the South the shell. He repeated what Mr. Ayer had stated before, "that the present fugitive slave law, about which so much noise is made, was in no particular different from the law of 1793, under which we had lived for nearly fifty years."

Here Mr. Foss said, that, without interrupting the speaker, he wished to make an inquiry: "If in no particular different, why was it necessary to pass the present law?"

Gen. Pierc replied that the old law could not be executed because its execution depended on the *State courts*. He also said something which was not fully understood about the law of 1793, as based partly on the common law.

He was then asked, "Was either the law of '93 or the present law, founded in any degree upon the common law?"

Gen. Pierc.—"I can't get into a disquisition upon the common law."

The inquiry was then made, "Do you regard the features of the Slave law as consistent with the common law?"

Gen. Pierc.—"Well, if I must answer no, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this fugitive slave law. I answered no. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. [Here some one inquired, "Is it not opposed to right?" Yes it is opposed to moral right! But our fathers made the compact, and we must fulfil it. I say nothing of the humanity of it, nothing of the right of it.]

Gen. Pierc then gave a vivid description of the scenes that would occur, if the law was disregarded. First, a party of twenty armed men would cross the Pennsylvania line to recover fugitive slaves; twenty would meet them to defend the slaves. Then five hundred would come, to be met by an equal number; and before three months would pass, an army of 500,000 would be in the field, and the South would be likely to plant their banner at Philadelphia, as the North would theirs at Charleston.

AN OLD FASHIONED DEMOCRAT.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. SCOTT.—The *Times* (Columbus, Ohio) *Herald* relates the following anecdote:

"A citizen of our town gives a remark made by Gen. Scott at Fort George, in 1813. A British flag was sent to the American army. The carrier was sent to Gen. Scott's tent, and said to him: 'Our General has sent me with this flag to request that you surrender to him, for if you do not, he shall be compelled to storm the fort, and he will not be responsible for the Indians.' The general immediately replied:

"If I must answer the question, I say no, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this fugitive slave law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting

feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity."

Gen. Pierc inquired, "If it was not opposed to right as well as humanity?" General Pierc replied: "Yes, it is opposed to moral right."

The above is the substance of General Pierc's remarks upon the fugitive slave law. The quotation marks include the very language used by the General, as taken down at the time it was uttered.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat of January 3, 1852.

Gen. PIERCE in NEW BOSTON.

NEW BOSTON, January 3, 1852.

Mr. Editor.—Some weeks ago Gen. Pierc sent word to certain of the friends of Mr. Atwood in New Boston that he was about to address the people of this town, in order that he might set himself up right in the case of Letitia Blaisdell.

The meeting was called to order by Captain B. Fletcher, who, on taking the chair, said that as General Pierc was well, Mr. B. F. Ayer would occupy a

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.
A TRIBUTE TO HENRY CLAY.]

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

There is mourning by our altars,
There is silence in our halls—
Weeps the widow on our walls—
Bright young eyes are dim with sorrow,
Strong, brave hearts are sad and torn,
Wherefore comes the heavy shadow?
Whence do the people mourn?

Is our happy land invaded?
Does the ruthless foeman's tread
Desecrate our sacred hearth-stones?
Are the green graves of our dead?
Is the battle clarion pealing?
Or our many pleasant hills?

Does the life-blood of our brothers
Mingle with our sparkling rills?

No—there is no clarion pealing,
And we hear no foeman's tread;

But our land is laid in sackcloth
For a noble champion dead.

Our old country ploughs hill and hill,
In the hour of doubt and fear,

When her brawny hand with shadow?

When her way was dim and drear.

One, who, with heart-broken,
Stands with bent head and might,
And a traitor that never faltered,

In the cause of human right.

One who lived to see her sitting,

With her eyes stars unfurled,

Like a city on a mountain,
Giving light to all the world.

He has fallen at the zenith
Of his glory and renown.

Ere a single leaf had faded

In his radiant, laurel crown,

But the work that heaven appointed

Is his long, long task.

And his life is resting,

In the starry goal it won.

With a heart that loved his country,
Abhorred oppression's brood;

With a generous soul and mind,

He called on our God—

He could charm the listening million,

Swaying hearts and minds at will,

Till the wildest thoughts and passions

Of the multitude grew still.

Never blazed a brighter beacon,
Where all glorious lights are rife;

Never a holed spirit

On the battle field of life.

Lay his softly down to slumber,

With his broken household band—

Pilgrim feet to that Medina

Will go from town to land.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1852.

From the Kentucky Statesman, July 6th.

FOURTH OF JULY AT THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Last Saturday, though the 3d, was celebrated as the 4th among the patients. Dr. Allen, with his usual courtesy, notified us, and we were among the spectators. About 4 o'clock in the evening the patients, male and female, in a most orderly manner, marched in procession to a beautiful grove within the grounds, accompanied by the superintendent and other officers of the Institution.

The reader of the Declaration, was

Geo. Taliaferro, a patient from Scott

county, a young man; the Orator of

the day was Mr. Buckman, an old gentle

man, who has been for some time a pa

tient. The young man read the Declara

tion in a clear and audible voice, and

with a good deal of animation.

The oration completed, he pulled out

two old worn out bridle bits, which

were long enough in all conscience.

It's needless to say how savage the land

looked, when his customer walked coolly out amidst the shouts of the crowd.

A Gentleman, on hearing a lady praise

the eyes of a certain minister, wrote the

following:

"I can not praise the doctor's eyes,

I never saw his glances divine;

For when he prays he shut his eyes;

And when he preaches he shut his mine;

"I say, landlord," said mine host,

"Well, folk 'en' over. Come up, my

boys, and drink."

The liquor completed, he pulled out

two old worn out bridle bits, which

were long enough in all conscience.

It's needless to say how savage the land

looked, when his customer walked coolly out amidst the shouts of the crowd.

A Gentleman, on hearing a lady praise

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following:

"I can not praise the doctor's eyes,

I never saw his glances divine;

For when he prays he shut his eyes;

And when he preaches he shut his mine;

"I say, landlord," said

Poetry.

THE GOBLET OF LIFE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Filled is life's goblet to the brim,
And though my eyes with tears are dim,
I see its sparkling bubbles swim,
And chant a melancholy hymn
With solemn voice and slow.

No purple flowers—no garlands green,
Conceal the goblet's shade or sheen,
Nor maddening draughts of Hippocrene
Like gleams of sunshine, flash between
Thick leaves of mistletoe.

This goblet, wrought with curious art,
Is filled with waters that upstart
When the deep fountains rent apart,
Strong convulsions rent apart,
Are running all to waste.

And as its mantling passes round,
With fennel and the marsh and crown'd,
Whose pale foliage sun imbrown'd,
Are in the water steeped and drown'd,
And give a bitter taste.

Above the lowly plant it towers,
The fennel with its yellow flower,
And in its shade the fawnage ours
Was decked with the wondrous powers,
Lost vision to restore.

It gave new strength, and fearless mood,
And gladiators fierce and rude
Mingled in their daily food;
And he who batt'd and subdu'd,
A wreath of fennel wore.

Then in life's goblet freely press
The leaves that give it bitterness;
Nor prize the colored waters less,
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give.

And he who has not learned to know
How false its sparkling bubbles show,
How bitter are the drops of woe
With which it brims may overflow—
He has not learned to live.

The person of a day was for desperate fight,
Through the dark and desperate fight,
The blushing of that noon-day light,
He asked but the return of sight,
To see his foeman's face.

Let our unceasing, earnest prayer,
Be, for light—for strength to bear
Our portion of the weight of care,
The burden and the despair
Our half the human race.

I pledge you in this cap of grief,
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf!
The battle of our life is brief,
The alarm—the struggle—the relief—
Then sleep we side by side.

Distribution of Prizes

AT THE

Annual Commencement,

Nazareth, July 15th, 1852.

The Crowns of Superior Literary Merit, were awarded to Courtney Colmesnil, Mary Fannon, Maria Wood, Emily Willett, Euphrosine Schmidt, Virginia Seghers, Leonora Keller, Susan Cooper.

The Gold Medal for Conduct awarded to Susan Cooper, Mary Fannon, Henrietta Pope, Edmonia Taylor, Elizabeth Desprez, Sarah Alexander.

The First Silver Medal for Conduct—Lucy Moss, Catharine Martin, Mary Ellen Benedict, Margaret Smith, Caroline O'Reilly, Desdemona Chiles, Caroline Refeld, Charlotte McIlvain, Lelia Campbell, Louis Refeld, Nora Bartley, Celine Prudhomme, Clorissa Rogan, Emily Bateman, Cornelia Webb, Ann Lancaster, Aida stout, Susan Cecil.

The Second Medal for Conduct—Harriet Carrico, Talmitia Nash, Mary Jane Nash, Jane Berry, Martha Jones, Alice Cusack, Jane Ormsby, Irene Dwyer, Harriet Carrico, Mary Turpin, Frances Bonn, Sarah Tucker, Mary Gay.

The Third Medal for Conduct—Mary Hoffman, Mary Ann Smith.

The Fourth Medal for Conduct—Martha Campbell, Caroline Sandsbury, Harriet Smith.

The First Medal for Diligence—Emily Gay, Lucy Moss, Catharine Martin, Mary Ellen Benedict, Margaret Smith, Mary A. O'Reilly, Henrietta Pope, Mary Ann Smith, Alice Gray, Susan Montgall, Caroline Refeld, Charlotte McIlvain, Lelia Campbell, Susan Cecil, Irene Cusack, Anna Geoghegan, Edmonia Taylor, Celine Prudhomme, Nora Bartley, Emily Bateman, Cornelia Webb, Elizabeth Desprez, Catharine Woodburn, Sarah Alexander, Aida stout.

The Second Medal for Diligence—Harriet Carrico, Talmitia Nash, Martha Jones, Mary Hamilton, Mary Gay, Margaret Tucker, Sarah Tucker, Frances George, Jane Ormsby, Margaret Cooley, Ann Lancaster, Florida Miles.

The Third Medal for Diligence—Sarah Harris, Harriet Landecker, Sarah Watson, Ellen Smith.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

First Class—First Premium—Emily Gay, Catharine Woodburn, Elizabeth Desprez, Henrietta Fuller, Margaret Tucker, Ruth Miller, Sarah Alexander, Lelia Campbell, Alice Gray, Cornelia Webb, Catharine Easley, Mary Ellen Benedict, Anna Geoghegan.

First Class—Second Premium—Mary McGill, Mary Rice, Sarah Harris, Alice Cusack, Irene Cusack, Charlotte McIlvain, Clara Yard, Florida Miles, Mary Zanone, Sarah Noe, Malvina Reynaud, Virginia Burris, Emily Bateman, Elizabeth Desprez, Sarah Alexander.

Second Class—First Premium—Sarah Alexander, Talmitia Nash, Mary Jane Nash, Jane Berry, Martha Jones, Alice Cusack, Jane Ormsby, Irene Dwyer, Harriet Carrico, Mary Turpin, Frances Bonn, Sarah Tucker, Mary Gay.

Second Class—Second Premium—Nora Bartley, Mary Hamilton, Susan Calvert, Emily Smith, Elizabeth Gallegar.

Third Class—First Premium—Sarah Refeld, Lelia Campbell, Irene Cusack, Charlotte McIlvain, Clara Yard, Florida Miles, Mary Zanone, Sarah Noe, Malvina Reynaud, Virginia Burris, Emily Bateman, Elizabeth Desprez, Sarah Alexander.

Third Class—Second Premium—Priscilla Watson, Sarah Watson, Talmitia Nash, Frances George, Ellen Smith, Elizabeth Hume, Lelia Campbell, Irene Cusack, Charlotte McIlvain, Clara Yard, Florida Miles, Mary Zanone, Sarah Noe, Malvina Reynaud, Virginia Burris, Emily Bateman, Elizabeth Desprez, Sarah Alexander.

Third Class—Second Premium—Sarah Refeld, Lelia Campbell, Irene Cusack, Charlotte McIlvain, Clara Yard, Florida Miles, Mary Zanone, Sarah Noe, Malvina Reynaud, Virginia Burris, Emily Bateman, Elizabeth Desprez, Sarah Alexander.

Second Premium—Richard Ann Carter, Mary Ann O'Reilly, Emily Gay, Frances Jack, Lelia Campbell, Agnes Anderson, Alice Gray, Martha Dorsey, Catharine Martin, Pauline Bossier.

Second Premium—Edmonia Taylor, Henrietta Pope, Irene Cusack, Jane Scott, Josephine Warner, Lelia Campbell, Irene Cusack, Charlotte McIlvain, Lelia Campbell, Agnes Anderson, Alice Gray, Martha Dorsey, Catharine Martin, Pauline Bossier.

Second Premium—Marcella O'Reilly, Agnes Anderson, Catharine Martin, Henrietta Smith, Alice Gray, Frances George, Jane Ormsby, Margaret Cooley, Ann Lancaster, Florida Miles.

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